The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,793. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MORRIS—May 17th, at the European General Hospital, Henry Morris, late seaman ship *War Cloud*.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE First Class Ship VITTORIA, Captain MARTIN. This ship will have early despatch having been chartered: has excellent accommodation for passengers. For rates of Freight apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Martin.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTA-BAN, 731 Tons register, Captain HERBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship BEHAR, 1,605 Tons and (300 H. P.,) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th May, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on the 21st inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calicutta, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras clean land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comoria* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at one o'clock P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MORLAS, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 17th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.
Friday 20th May..... JOHNSTON CASTLE..... at 6 P. M.
DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.
Thursday 26th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE..... at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

WEATHER PERMITTING.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follow:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 20th May.....	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 24th ,,	TELEGRAPH.....	at 6 P. M.
Friday 27th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,,	TELEGRAPH.....	at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.....	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....	TELEGRAPH.....	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday 24th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 1 P. M.
Friday 27th ,,	TELEGRAPH.....	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....	TELEGRAPH.....	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

N. B. Rampart Row, 13th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats off at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Hannibal*.

Bombay, 11th May 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

A COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND A GOOD DRAFTSMAN wishes to obtain an employment in any of the establishments of Bombay, and would have no objection to go up-country. Any testimonials may be required can be produced. Rupees 300 per month. For particulars apply to "A. B." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA.

Bombay, 16th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN BY J. C. PINTO.—This new and beautiful Hotel will be opened for the public on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accommodation this season.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *viâ* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

G. C. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, precisely. To receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st day of March last; to declare a dividend; to elect Directors; to appoint Auditors; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS in NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Ship Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિએંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિયેશન - લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bank of India will be held on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the Office of the Bank, when the following special resolutions will be submitted to the meeting:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by blotting three Shares of Rs. 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of 5 original Shares the same to be taken in Exchange for such original shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Ten Millions by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder in respect of every 3 original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on that 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Second Call of Rupees 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, will be payable by the Shareholders of the Company at the Company's Offices, on or before 20th January 1864.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Call is; and any shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified date will be subject to forfeiture,

By order of the Directors,
BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers,

Bombay, 15th December 1863.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not paid the Second Call of Rupees 25 per share in the above Company, that if such Call, together with Interest thereon from the 20th January (the date on which it became due) be not paid at this Office, on or before the 31st May instant, their shares will be absolutely forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 2nd Tamarind Lane, Fort, 11th May 1864.

DESIGN FOR COMPETITION.—PRESIDENCY COLLEGE AND SENATE HOUSE.

The Madras Government are prepared to receive designs for a new Presidency College, and for a Senate House, to be built at Chepauk, Madras.

A Schedule of measurements, together with a plan of the proposed site, can be had on application at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Department of Public Works, Madras.

The rates at which the work is to be calculated will also be furnished at that Office. The gross estimate is not to exceed Rupees 2,50,000 for the College, and Rupees 1,50,000 for the Senate House.

The buildings will be erected on contiguous sites, and both shoul l therefore be planned in the same style of architecture.

There must be ample provision for proper ventilation, and the walls must be protected, as far as possible, from the direct rays of the sun.

The designs are unrestricted, firstly, as to the style, provided it is suited to the climate, and to the use to which the buildings are to be devoted; and secondly, as to materials, provided they are procurable in Madras at prices which will admit of their being used in the buildings as designed.

The designs must include,

1st. Ground plan, and plan of each storey.
2nd. Elevation of each of the four faces, if not alike.
3rd. Transverse sections.

The plans and elevations to be on a scale of 8 feet to an inch. A specification, in sufficient detail, to accompany each plan to enable the Judges to decide whether the plans can be carried out within the sum allowed.

A prize of Rupees 3,000 will be awarded for the best design, provided it fairly fulfils the above conditions.

If the best designs, in an artistic point of view, fail to fulfil any of the above essential conditions, the Judges will be empowered to reduce or withhold the prize: and no prize will be awarded to a design merely because it fulfils the conditions, if otherwise conspicuously deficient in artistic merit.

The drawings and estimates, &c., should be sent in on or before the 1st of November 1864 in the usual manner with mottos, and envelopes containing the name and address of the Artist, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras, by whom the envelopes will be opened after the prizes have been adjudged.

It will be optional to Government to avail themselves of the services of the Author in altering or executing the design selected, and that design will remain the absolute property of Government.

The design will be selected and the prize awarded by a Committee consisting of—

The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras;

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras;

The Chief Engineer, Madras Railway Company; who will be asked to aid Government in the adjudication.

Unsuccessful designs will be returned to the Authors if claimed by them, or by their authorized Agents, within one month from the period of adjudication.

CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

21st April 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે આલીયા એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives larger out-turns and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

May, 1864.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER BANK OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—Under Clause XL. of Act X. of 1863, we beg to request that you will call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors on THURSDAY the 9th June 1864, to take into consideration the advisability of rescinding the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors held on the 7th March last, and to substitute therefor one authorising the issue of one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved.—We have the honor, to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.
D. BYRAMJEE.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE.
CURSONDASS MUDDUNJEE.
KHIMJEE VUNDRAVUN.
RUGNATHJEE NUNJOO.
OOTHOWJEE MOWJEE.
THOMAS JONES.
DAVID LAUCHLAN.
SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA.
CURSETJEE PALONJEE POWALLA.

In accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby give notice that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank Office on THURSDAY the 9th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the above Proposition.

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 7th May 1864.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of HUNT, MONNET & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned JAMES HUNT.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

બમબઇ અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેચકે નીચે થ હી કરનારાઓ પુણા શીકેદારપાસ અને પુથઇ ન ઘે હનત મનેઇનો નાંમથી દુકાનદારીનો લીલાજી કરનારાઓના અને જેનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ દીને જુદા પડીયા છે.

એ પેઢીનુ હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે થ હી કરનારો મીં જેમથા હનત આપશે તેમજ શ્રધ મી હુગરાંણી વશુ કરશે.

જે૦ હનત અને
છ મોનેત.

મુંબઇની તા૦ ૧૭ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Konean and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Drag-rake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. Do. Do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1¼ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Reducers, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ¼ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Camp's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in clock-work watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Chinese, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
	Open Face.	Hunters.	Open Face.	Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	21 0	27 0	9 9	10 10
2 Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 8 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face.....£11 11 0 Hunters.....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face.....£25 0 0 Hunters.....£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and addressed to

James W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 93 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 18th February 1864.

NOTICES.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે અઁડ બગાલ ઇસ્ટીમશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have just received per *Monarchy* a fresh Consignment of Gustave Runiart & Co.'s finest CHAMPAGNE.

STRANACK & Co.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by P. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in 2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy	Rs.	32 per doz.
Pint Castillian	,,	28 ,,
Henry Hernozant	,,	26 ,,
Queen Mortons	,,	30 ,,
Do. Pts.	,,	12 ,,
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to	15 ,,
Port Wine	From Rs. 24, 26 to	28 ,,
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to	28 ,,
Ginger Wine		18 ,,
Vermouth by Nolly Prat		18 ,,
Tennents' Beer and Porter		6 ,,
Do. Do. Pts.		3-8 ,,

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed, ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire* and *Ambree*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Gilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. without or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs.	36 per dozen.
,, ,, Pints	,,	14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,,	20 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,,	36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,,	20 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz.	each.
Moselle, do.	do.	1 ,,
Sherry, do.	do.	3 ,,
Claret, do.	do.	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz.	each.
Sherry, do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy, do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom, do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey, do.	do.	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Real	Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.			,, 23
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	,, 34
Do.	Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		,,	,, 45
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Cunliffs	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,, 41
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	A. De Paul's	,,	,, 40
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	By Deinhard	,,	,, 39
,,	Moselle and Jordan		
HOCK	Pints	,,	,, 20
MOSELLE	Pints		
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABSYNTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 13
CURACOA		,,	,, 40
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		,,	,,
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
GIN—OLD TOM	S. Booth & Co.	,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 13
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		,,	,, 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		,,	,, 21
ORANGE BITTERS, in Stopped Bottles	Quarts	,,	,, 18
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 10
CHERRY CORDIAL	Do. Pints	,,	,, 14
GINGER BRANDY	Do. Pints	,,	,, 11
Do. Cordial	Do. Quarts	,,	,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 18th May 1864.

THE Parsee Stage Players will perform their second and last appearance this season, in many English songs and Dances, together with a tragic piece entitled "SIR BERTRAND."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle.. .....Rs. 1½
Stalls ..... „ 2½ | Pit ..... „ 1

TARPAULINS.—A number of these of excellent quality are for sale. They are light, flexible, perfectly impervious, and warranted not to crack. Average size 17 feet by 22 feet.

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

LOST.—From a Gentleman's Pocket on the way from Messrs. Scott and McClelland's Office in the Fort to Managon in a Buggy, No. 396, a roll of certificates which are of no use to any one but the owner. Any one bringing the same to the office of the *Bombay Gazette* will be rewarded.

Bombay, 17th May 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that no further applications for Shares will be received except those from up-country stations posted on or before this date.

A Call of Rupees One Hundred per Share will be made on Allotment.

For the Provincial Directors,
RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ANUND DEWJEE COWLY, JUGOO DEWJEE COWLY, REEROO DEWJEE COWLY and JEEVAN DEWJEE COWLY, all respectively of Bombay, Inhabitants, the sons, heirs, and legal personal representatives of the late DEWJEE SURRUD COWLY, deceased, have contracted and agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of Forest Land or Freehold new Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being Sirsetpore Road in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of fifteen Beds, and containing by admeasurement 60,3 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for Ground Rent under No. 28 and 402 and now standing in his Books in the name of the said Dewjee Surrud Cowly, deceased, and assessed by the Forse Land Commissioner under Nos. 148 and 149 and now standing in his Books in the name of the said Dewjee Surrud Cowly; and bounded as follows (that is to say:—On the East by the vacant ground of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the West partly by the Batty Ground of Jono Fernandes and partly by the Batty Ground of Simao de Souza, on the North by the Water Passage, and on the South partly by the Batty Ground of Bhessajee Babajee Todenker and partly by the Batty Ground of Philipe Murzello. All and every persons and person having any right, title, claim, demand, or interest to, on, or in the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 25 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 17th day of May 1864.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitor High Court.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1864, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday 21st..... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th..... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	18	Saturn rises at 3. 2.	5 26	6 37	8 46	9 7	
Thur.	19	St. Dunstan.	5 25	6 27	9 28	9 49	
Fri.	20	Daybreak at 4h.3m.	5 25	6 28	10 10	10 29	
Sat.	21	Twilight ends at 7h. 50m. P.M.	5 25	6 28	10 48	11 7	
Sun.	22	Trinity Sunday.	5 25	6 28	11 27	11 47	
Mon.	23	Saturn sets at 2.41.	5 24	6 29	...	0 8	
Tues.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	0 29	0 52	

Bombay Mail May 18th 1864. Time—0h. 10m 15s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 11
ARABIA	April 30	LALIBELA	May 7
ALLAHABAD	May 10	LONDON	April 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 3	MADRAS	May 12
BASSADORE	May 10	MOCHA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 10	MEERUT	May 10
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 4
CEYLON	Apr. 30	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 7
DELHI	May 10	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

A comical incident enlivened the proceedings at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Monday. When the time came for the election of two Municipal Commissioners, and the candidates already known to the public had been duly proposed and seconded, one of the Native Justices rose and nominated Mr. Kennelly. The nomination having been seconded, Mr. Kennelly stood up, and, with charming frankness, expressed the surprise he felt at the very flattering way in which his name had been brought before the Bench. Until he entered the room, he had not had the slightest suspicion that any one would propose him as a candidate; and he could only say that, if he were elected, he would try to do his duty. Having uttered these words, Mr. Kennelly gracefully bowed to the assembled Justices, and retired; and the Bench at once showed how highly it valued his modest merit by placing him at the head of the poll. There were, it is true, one or two disagreeable cynics present who affected to sneer at the whole thing, and to believe that this pretty little dramatic effect had been quietly prepared by Mr. Kennelly and his friends, and that the "surprise" was as carefully premeditated as the sudden ecstasy of Mr. Box when the absence of the strawberry mark on the left arm reveals to that gentleman his long-lost brother in the person of Mr. Cox. We are not uncharitable enough, however, to believe that Mr. Kennelly himself knew before he came to the meeting that he was to play the principal part in the farce of "The Modest Candidate." But, if he acted in good faith, as much cannot be said with truth of the conduct of his friends and admirers. For Mr. Kennelly announced a month ago his intention of contesting the vacant seat; and if, as he now intimates, he between that time and the day of election abandoned the field, those Justices who resolved in his behalf to continue the struggle can have had no worthy motive for concealing their client from the public eye till the moment when they could hurl him at the dismayed Bench as the *Dues ex machina* who alone was able to free Bombay from all its Municipal troubles and anxieties. It was amusingly evident on Monday that, innocent as Mr. Kennelly himself might be of any such design, a compact band of some twenty-five Native Justices had come to the meeting for the sole purpose of voting in his favour. There would be nothing to complain of in this action if due notice had been given that Mr. Kennelly's name would be brought forward at the meeting. But in the circumstances the "surprise," as it is called, has the very ugly look of a "dodge"; and one cannot help suspecting that the object of Mr. Kennelly's supporters was to let the friends of other candidates remain in a state of fancied security and not take the trouble to attend the meeting, so that their own candidate's chances of success might be strengthened into certainty. If this was so, the election of Monday affords the best possible proof of the mistake which was made by the reforming party of Justices in claiming for the Bench the right of electing the Municipal Commissioner under the new constitution. Certainly, we would rather put our trust even in Government than in a Bench which may at any moment be surprised into chosing unfit men by a discreditable intrigue.

It is also most objectionable that resolutions of importance which require calm deliberation, such as the amendment moved by Mr. Spencer on Monday, should be brought forward and disposed of on the spur of the moment. The amendment we speak of is no doubt right in principle. The plan of having a half-time Commissioner is merely an expedient for allowing a man to hold two offices without doing the duty of either. But nothing could excuse the irregularity of proposing to pass a resolution that all the Commissioners should be full-time men, before such notice had been given as would have allowed the matter to be fairly discussed; and, if Mr. Spencer was in order in moving his amendment, the sooner the Justices make it one of their rules that due notice shall be given of any such motions at least a week before the meeting at which they are to be introduced, the more likelihood is there of the debates of the Bench manifesting an increase of dignity and judgment.

The only other matter of interest which came before the Bench was the "personal explanation" volunteered by Mr. Dossabboy Framjee, Assessor of Taxes, in answer to a statement repeatedly made by Mr. Connon that the assessment of the house tax in Bombay is "scandalously low." The Justices are reported to have cheered Mr. Dossabboy's explanation, declared it to be highly satisfactory, and ordered it to be printed. Their Worships are, apparently, very easily satisfied. Mr. Dossabboy in his explanation admits that the increase in the assessment during the last three years has been so slight as to be scarcely worth taking into account; but he talks of the energy which he is now showing in the preparation of a revised assessment which is to add nearly two lacs of rupees to the income of the Municipality. He takes immense credit to himself for having moved in this matter so long ago as the month of October 1863, and holds out to us the hope that towards the autumn of 1865 the town will begin to receive the benefit of the enormous increase in the value of the rental of Bombay which is one of the most noticeable results of the American war. These very words seem to us to condemn the Assessor. For him to confess that he never proposed a revision of the assessment till last October, though he knew that, if that revision were made, a year at least must elapse before it could be put in force, is to put on record a certificate of negligence and inability to perform his duty far more conclusive than any criticisms of Mr. Connon. A careful reading of the Assessor's explanation, and a comparison of the amount of revenue annually yielded by the house tax with what experience proves to be the value of house property in Bombay, have only served to convince us that the assessment is "scandalously low," and that the great capitalists of Bombay have not paid during the last three years, and will not be made to pay for another year to come, more than a fraction of their just proportion of the Municipal taxes.

We lately noticed the black mail levied on us in the shape of pay to ramoosies to guard our houses, or rather to abstain from plundering them. This compromise with violence on the part of individual citizens is degrading in no small degree, and is not creditable to the protective arrangements of Government; it is in fact a falling back on the first principles of society, every household taking care of its own interests, and contrasts strangely with our nineteenth century phase of civilization. Singular and perhaps almost incredible as the system of paying a thief to propitiate a thief may appear to those who have but lately joined our community, we now tell of a system which is probably unknown even to most to the "old Indians" of Bombay.

Civilians, two or three Barristers, and perhaps a few Military men excepted, we doubt if there are a dozen Europeans in Bombay who are aware that Government has for years been paying a species of black mail to a predatory tribe in Guzerat, and that it is now a question before the Courts of Law, whether the payment of the cess, which is called "Tora-gras," has not become by prescription a permanent charge on the revenue of the country.

A brief account of this anomalous and somewhat curious matter may be interesting, if it be only to show us how little the Presidency public know of matters which are of great interest in a province now connected with us by railway. "Tora-gras" is a compound word formed from "Tora" a part of a gateway, and "gras" a mouthful; the term expressing a mouthful eaten at the gateway. When the Mahrattas ruled Guzerat, their government was not strong enough to protect the villages from the attacks of the Hill tribes, and the Patel or head man of each village was in the habit of paying annually a sum of money at the village gateway to the Grassias (mouthful takers) in consideration of the tribe engaging not to plunder the village itself, nor to suffer any other tribe to do so.

At first when the province came under British rule the same state of things continued, but gradually, as the Hill tribes betook themselves to agriculture and peaceable pursuits, the cause for payment of "Tora-gras" ceased. The payments however were continued, and in course of time were looked on as a fixed lien on the public revenue and were mortgaged and sold as a legitimate marketable security. Government for some time acquiesced in this state of things, but at length instructed the Collectors to refuse payment of "Tora-gras" and if necessary to stand a suit in the Civil Court. One suit went on appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and it was there held that, the transfer of Grassia claims having been practically acquiesced in, they must be held to be transferable. We believe that an eminent counsel at the Bombay Bar, now a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, had given a similar opinion before the case went on appeal.

It appears that the question of the legality or illegality of "Tora-gras" claims on the ground of the alleged immorality of their origin was not raised before the Privy Council, and Government still resisted the claims and pleaded not indebted in subsequent suits on the ground that "ex dolo malo non oritur actio."

This question has not as yet been decided, since the learned Judge of Surat, in a judgment which is open to appeal to the High Court, has held that "Tora-gras" is a claim cognisable by the Collectors under the Summary Settlement Act. If this view of the matter be upheld by the High Court, we shall probably hear no more of "Tora-gras" for ever; but, if not, the whole question will be reopened, and our learned friends at the Presidency may find a cold weather trip to Guzerat not only pleasant but profitable.

The action of Government in submitting in this matter to the fiat of the Law contrasts honourably with the special legislation which was formerly in vogue, when Government interests were at stake. Special legislation is a temptation which besets all Governments, especially in India: it offers a harbour of refuge from all storms, and speciously pretends to be a panacea for all ills; but in fact it undermines public confidence and never fulfils its promises.

The *Englishman* understands that it has been determined to issue currency notes of five rupees.

The same journal is informed that the Governor General intends returning from Simla in October, and that he will hold durbars at Meerut, Agra, Futtehgurh and Cawnpore. "The Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces has been requested to prepare lists of the Native gentlemen received at the durbars held by Lord Canning."

The *Hindoo Patriot* understands that the Hon'ble George Campbell will be appointed Chief Justice of the Agra Sudder Court.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 15TH MAY.

H. I. M. Steamer *Japon* from Singapore anchored.

GALLE, 16TH MAY.

H. I. M. Steamer *Sarthee* from Aden anchored.

MADRAS, 16TH MAY.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Calcutta and Northern Ports.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, 8th MAY.

The leading incident in this week's news as passed in review by your contemporary the *Englishman* is the election for the town of Calcutta of a Superintendent General of Vaccination. I am in possession of most of the details connected with this highly interesting event, but feel sure your readers will extend me their indulgence if I postpone communicating them till a future, perhaps the more future the more welcome, occasion. It is a grave thing to be detected meddling with affairs of the *haute politique*. "See fellow," was the warning given by the Royal Elizabeth to one who had intruded on the sacred domain of State affairs, "that you walk warily and meddle not with things that are above you!"

We have become of late so used to conspiracies and rumours of conspiracies that the news which reached us during the week of a projected rising in the Pubna district fell to the ground as soon as it was promulgated. A friend of mine who reached Calcutta on Thursday from Assam said that considerable excitement existed in some of the villages they passed *en route*, and that at Sohelgunge the date of the explosion was "positively fixed" for Monday (to-morrow) May the 9th. The movement of troops in Assam and in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling and the general strengthening of the military posts in the frontier of Bhootan contribute naturally enough to keep rumour alive among such gup-loving animals as the Bengalees, but I do not find that any apprehensions are entertained by the military authorities at head quarters. The Government is said to keep steadily in view the chastisement of these same Bhootanese, and military men are speculating on the accessibility of this almost unknown territory. Its general aspect is described as rugged and mountainous but interspersed with valleys of considerable fertility. It seems sad with this prospect of an early struggle at a disadvantage with a barbarous enemy that we should week by week be losing the valuable aid of soldiers who leave India in consequence of their invaliding or discharge under the "Ten Years' Enlistment Act." A bounty of moderate amount it is stated would suffice to secure the services of men who are at the very moment of their leaving us in the highest possible state of military efficiency. The East Indian Regiment which it has been resolved to disband by reason of its being found as costly as a European Regiment arrived at Barrackpore from Dacca on Friday.

The miseries of the Judges, Barristers, Attorneys and Suitors of the High Court in their exile in Chowringhee Road have furnished the Calcutta world with what is sadly wanted now and then, a bone of contention. One Judge sickened at his post, announcing that the speedy approach of the period when he will be incapacitated for work, a grand Juryman struck down with fever, a Suitor with apoplexy, in addition *mirabile dictu* to three learned Counsel fainting "on the floor of the House," furnish of course a splendid theme for the party in favour with the Chief Justice of the whole establishment to the Town Hall. Others, and chiefly, I fancy, the lawyers themselves, insist on the Court's return to the deserted building which might well be continued for its former purposes until ample preparation had been made in that part of the new structure which is to be built on a plot of land lately occupied by private residences. A writer in the *Englishman* for the purpose of spicing his letter by allusion to the G. G.'s foible suggests that, as economy is the order of the day, it would be only in harmony with the policy which discharged *kitmutgars, mallies*, and the whole Viceregal local staff to save their pay, if Sir J. Lawrence were to let the wandering Law take refuge "from consideration" in the vacant palace. Lastly come the advocates of things as they are, and these though few in number seem determined to supplement their paucity in that respect by the vigour of the language they employ. The *Hurkaru* seems to be the favourite resort of the latter faction, albeit Sir Charles is down upon them *in propria persona* without mercy. In one he discovers a speculating attorney who has taken a house in the vicinity with a view to accommodating the public to the change by letting chambers. Another whose identity he has not chosen to make known deals blows against the advocates for a removal more forcible than courteous. If, he says, after enumerating the various uses to which St. Paul's School has been put within his memory (including an occupation by the way of three aristocratic civilians in their official capacity) the place was good enough for all these, it was surely good enough for a "Jack Tar" Judge [Peterson] and an ex-briefless Barrister [Macpherson].

Another subject that very nearly furnished matter for a contention was the identity of Ensign P....., whose feats of *legerdemain* under the sobriquet of M..... I think I mentioned in my last, with a Mr. P..... also in Her Majesty's army who had been playing similar pranks in Allahabad. The Calcutta papers split the characters and decided they were not the same. A day or two afterwards they recanted and the controversy fell to the ground. The gallant gentleman proceeds I understand at once to England.

There seems no end to difficulties of a legal class. The Small Cause Court having its jurisdiction extended to Rs. 1,000 issued in a rash moment a notice in all matters above Rs. 500 the attendance of a barrister or attorney on behalf the suitor was a *sina qua non*. You can imagine the rumpus among the native pleaders who have attached themselves to that particular branch of business. The pleaders of the High Court petitioned at once against what they regard as a tremendous infringement of their rights, but no one knows yet what will come of this remonstrance. If one can believe what one hears the ordinary practitioners in the Court are awful sharks. In the Bombay Court I understand there is some sort of control excercised over them in the way of examination before admission. Here the system is absolutely *laissez faire*.

We are beginning to be reminded of the inconveniences and the cost attendant on the removal of the offices of the executive wherever the Governor General may chance for the time to pitch his camp. A paragraph in the papers says:—"A further portion we are told of public records and other books of reference from the Calcutta Branch establishments have lately been required by the heads of those departments. It is also said that as the office work at the head quarters at Simla is likely to become heavier than was previously anticipated, another batch of assistants and clerks from some of the Calcutta Secretariats will shortly be sent off to the Hills." Perhaps it was with a view to some such state of things that Sir Charles Trevelyan advocates so earnestly the establishment of the seat of Government at a place which shall be about equi-distant from everywhere else.

The Nawab of Moorshedabad—the ex-king of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa—the assuaged Monarch whose ancestor granted us contemptuously a small spot of land upon the Hoogily somewhere in the neighbourhood of Calcutta whereon we might pitch our tents and display our wares, is in rather an evil plight just now. Extravagance has dissipated the princely subsidy granted by our Government. In addition to this he has fallen out with the "Dewan Rajah" Prosunnarain Deb. The matters in dispute are before the High Court, and it is surmised some of the revelations of the Commission just appointed for the Nawab's examination will lessen the effect of withdrawing the countenance of our Government still further from his Royal Highness.

Our Municipality after long talking has drifted into action, and being actually at work has discovered that for effective action there must be a *quantum suff* of the sinews of war. Accordingly a loan of 12 lacs is announced, the terms of which by too close an imitation of our imperial style of loan raising at home bid fair to give something considerably under eleven. As a correspondent very sensibly observes, instead of borrowing 12 lacs and issuing the debentures at a discount of 10, it would be far better to raise the money they really want and pay the proportionate interest directly.

We had another grand conflagration last night in the native part of the town directly behind the burning Ghat. A gentleman who was on the spot this morning told me, a native expressed himself perfectly *bonâ fide* as to the Government being the incendiary in hopes of seeing an improvement effected in the style of domestic architecture.

The *Hurkaru* has just begun a crusade against street begging, a nuisance which has reached a point at which the famous *mot d'ordre* of the late Sir Peter Laurie—it must be "put down"—becomes imperative. The Ghats, the Railway stations, and other much frequented places swarm with lame, halt, and blind, the disordered mass making the place hideous with their supplications. Your contemporary has undertaken and succeeded in unmasking a terrible little female scamp who sits daily near the Post Office at the receipt of alms on the strength of two magic words for Britishers "No fader no mudder." On investigation it proved happily that the child is in error as to the depth of her destitution. "We found," the Editor's report tells us, "on enquiry that her worthy male parent is alive and well, but being a philosopher of the *dolce far niente* school prefers living on the public to earning a livelihood by the vulgar means of work."

Another scarcely inferior nuisance is the ever increasing number of European "loafers" who infest the city and commit their depredations under cover of the dark. Scarcely a night passes but some complaint is lodged at the police of outrages on the Maidan.

BOMBAY.

Mr. A. F. Crawford, acting Session Judge of the Konkun, has proceeded to Ratnagherry on circuit.

It is stated that Mr. W. C. Bayley, Resident Engineer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, intends shortly to proceed to England.

Although freights still continue much depressed large quantities of cotton are being shipped, as many as 10,000 bales having passed through the Custom House recently in one day.

Major M. J. Battye, cadre 31st Regiment N. I., and second in command of Her Majesty's 18th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, without pay.

In consequence of the departure of Mr. J. R. Arthur, C. S., to England, his duties as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will, we understand, be performed by Surgeon Steadman.

The Parsee Stage Players give their second and last performance this evening, at the Grant Road Theatre. The piece selected for the occasion is the tragedy of "Sir Bertrand," which will be followed by English songs, dances, &c.

Out of revenge, we suppose, for the exposures that have been made, the owners of buggies have withdrawn large numbers of their vehicles from plying for hire. To get a buggy at all is now a difficulty, and to be allowed to ride in one after nightfall at *nerrick* rates is considered a decided favour.

The widening of the Colaba Causeway appears, to be in much the same state as most of the public works in progress in Bombay—having come to almost a standstill. Why or wherefore it is difficult to say. The cotton carts are having it pretty much their own way just now, and a vast amount of energy and perseverance is required to keep clear of them between the Telegraph Office and the Fort.

Masters of ships are complaining sadly of delay experienced in discharging cargo. One vessel recently arrived has been five days waiting for boats to come off, and done nothing in the meantime. On the other hand the muccadums are throwing up their business for want of boats, the scarcity and high price of which, they say, is the cause of all the trouble. Where are the Landing and Shipping Companies, and what are they about?

Programme of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment on the Colaba parade ground this evening:—

March.—"Rosalie"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Ace of Hearts"	Duval.
Aria (Op).—"Grossfurstin"	Flotow.
Quadrille.—"Exhibition"	D'Albert.
Cavatina (Op.)—"J. Lambardi"	Verdi.
Galop.—"Sensation"	Hind.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

In consequence, we understand, of Captain Trevor's report to Government on the imperfect state of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from hence to Surat, the opening of the line on the 1st of June next, as contemplated by that Company, has been postponed until the termination of the ensuing monsoon. The opening of the line in its present condition that officer deems to be premature and unsafe, until the embankments and the other works are tested by another monsoon. Doubtless, this will be a sad disappointment to the public; but it is far more desirable that the trains on this line, over which there are numerous bridges, should be delayed a few months longer, rather than, by an over-anxiety, they should be run before it has been properly tested. We also hear that the fencing of the line is very defective.

The Hyderabad Madrissa.—The ninth annual public examination of this College was held on Wednesday the 3rd February last in the Jua Mahal of the Prime Minister's Palace. His Excellency the patron, Nawab Mookhtear-ool-Mookk, Salar Jung Bahadoor in the Chair, assisted by the President of the College, Motamed-ood-Dowlah, Ali Mahomed Khan Bahadoor. Among the European and Native officers of the State were observed Messrs. H. Bowen, P. Charles, H. Ogilvie, Mohe-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, Ghalib Jung Bahadoor, and a goodly number of the noblemen and gentlemen of the city besides.

The proceeding commenced with examinations in the Vernaculars—Arabic, Persian, Marattee, and Telooguo. The advanced pupils in each of these subjects acquitted themselves very creditably, to the great satisfaction of their noble patron, as well as the spectators. The lower classes also were found to be well up in their studies, as was attested by their respective examiners during the four days of previous examination, and for which much praise is given to their respective masters. Khajeh Hyderee Hussain passed their final examination; and in those of Persian three, all with complete success, who received diplomas. Subsequently, the examination in the English Department commenced. The senior class consisted of half a dozen lads, four of whom were late admissions. These were tested in the Geography of Asia—India in particular, Grammar, the History of India, and its translation into Hindoostanee. The answers elicited to the questions were correct, though it was remarked that they might have done better as regards their pronunciation. The lower classes of this department were examined previously, by Mr. P. Charles, who expressed himself well pleased with the result. Prizes of valuable books were awarded by the patron, both to the English and Vernacular students, who were found deserving of them.

FRAUDULENTLY ADULTERATED COTTON.

The following papers were placed yesterday in the Editors' Room at the disposal of the press:—

Mr. H. Bulkley, Cotton Inspector at Ahmedabad, in a letter dated the 9th May instant, brought to the notice of Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, the case of a Hindoo who was convicted under the Cotton Frauds Act.

It appears that on the 5th April last, Mr. Bulkley forwarded to the Hunnamut Dhollera a case of what he considered fraudulent adulteration on the part of one Dama Kala, a small dealer in cotton, and an inhabitant of Sadhumpoor, residing at that time, however, in Dholera. The case was sent on to Mr. Pratt, Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Dhundooka Pergunnah, who convicted the offender and sentenced him to pay a fine of rupees one hundred (100), and to have the dhokra of cotton confiscated.

Mr. Ravenscroft, in a letter dated the 9th May instant, addressed to the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government, forwarded a copy of the above letter for the information of Government. In the second para. of his letter he stated that the investigation is still in progress relative to a gross case of theft of cotton off Nowsaree, recently reported by Mr. Rogers, Magistrate of Surat, and he confidently trusted that the bad luck which had of late attended the Guzerat cotton stealers and adulterators, might have a permanent effect on the nests of thieves who infest most of the coast villages of the Northern Division.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

From the Reverend J. D. Gibson,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society,
To Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Marriott,
Secretary to Government.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, No. 851 of 1864, Military Department, dated 21st March 1864, I have the honour to state that the Bombay Education Society consider that they would not be fairly represented by the appointment by them of only one member of the Commission for further enquiry into the advisability of the removal of the Byculla Schools to Poona.

They, therefore, respectfully submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Society be allowed to nominate one half of the Commission, Government appointing the other half; and the Commission so appointed to elect their own Chairman. The Society think that the above nominations should include the selection of any members of the Sanitary Commission Government or the Society may wish to represent them, and that the selection of the members of the Commission by the Society should be made in the same manner as the Managing Committee is now appointed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. Gibson, Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

From Secretary Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Marriott,
To the Reverend J. D. Gibson,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 148 of 22nd April, stating that the Bombay Education Society would not be fairly represented by the appointment of only one nominee of the Society on the Commission of Enquiry respecting the removal of any portion of the Society's Schools from Bombay; and proposing that the Society should be allowed to name one half of the Commission, and that the Commission so constituted should elect its own Chairman.

I am desired, in reply, to say, that, as the appointment of any Government Commission was solely because the Society was understood to decline the enquiry, a larger representation of the Society will more perfectly fulfil the Government's purpose; and His Excellency the Governor in Council will gladly appoint to the Commission the gentlemen whom the Society may name in pursuance of their present proposal.

As respects the Chairmanship, His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason for altering the original appointment.

I am desired to add, that His Excellency in Council has appointed Mr. N. Spencer in place of Mr. Walker, who has left India.—I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

W. F. Marriott,
Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1864.

INCREASE OF PAY TO THE MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

A general increase of pay to all the Municipal establishments, commensurate with the present position of the several officers and their subordinates, their small salaries, and the increasing rates of every necessary of life, was one of the last subjects which engaged the attention of the late Major Curtis immediately before his sudden and lamented death. In this investigation he was guided by the rates of wages now obtainable in the open labour market, as well as in Government offices, and the result was a proposed increase of pay as above mentioned, which was submitted for the approval of the Worshipful Bench of Justices, and by them confirmed at the Special Sessions of the Peace held on Monday last, the 16th instant. According to the general abstract which accompanied Major Curtis's official memorandum, dated the 9th ultimo, a copy of which latter document is given below, showing the present total amount of actual pay and conveyance allowances, and the total amount by the new scale proposed to be given to the different establishments under the Municipality, we find that the general total per month at present amounts to Rs. 6,888, whilst that under the proposed new scale is Rs. 9,5791—or an increase of Rs. 2,741½ per mensum. The following is the memorandum to which we have alluded above from which it will be seen with what ability Major Curtis performed his self-imposed and laborious task:—

Memorandum by Major A. H. Curtis, dated 9th April 1864.

I have gone carefully through all the salaries and numbers of the different establishments under the Municipality. I find nearly all underpaid and overworked. To commence with the Commissioners' Office—

The Clerk to the Municipality should receive nothing less than the same officer in Commissioners' Office. Calcutta—namely rupees 500 per mensem. His duties are onerous and responsible, his position one of confidence, and rupees 400 a month appears not commensurate with the situation.—A slight increase to the pay of Under-Clerk is all that appears for the present necessary.

The Head Clerk and Accountant has a very responsible office, and Rupees 10½ a month is not sufficient to tempt any one to undertake it, when the present incumbent should wish to retire—rupees 120 is the least that can be offered. I doubt if, eventually, we shall be able to get our work done at so low a figure. Rs. 55 is ample for the Assistant Accountant, but a second assistant is required, and one on rupees 30 per month is recommended.

Six correspondence clerks, with salaries varying from rupees 50 to rupees 25, complete the Commissioners' Office, and will render it sufficient for present purposes.

The pay of Mr. Fellows should be increased to rupees 300, that of Mr. Morgan, his Collector's Office. assistant, to rupees 250. Mr. Fellows receives a per-centage on collections of one per cent. which averages rupees 400 per month. Our collections are on the increase, and this average will of course rise, nevertheless, I should, to stimulate his exertions, and thereby considerably increase our revenue, double the per-centage, and instead of increasing Mr. Fellows' pay, leave it at rupees 200 per month, and add on Rs. 100 per month to that of Mr. Morgan.

The Head Clerk and Accountant has equal duties and responsibilities with the Head Clerk to the Commissioners, and should, therefore, receive equal pay, Rs. 129.

The 1st assistant Clerk has duties of labour and responsibility; comparatively speaking, his pay should be Rs. 75, and the 2nd should receive Rs. 70. These two men are more than mere clerks—they have accounts to look after, with which they are well conversant.

Seven other clerks are necessary, with salaries varying from Rs. 45 to Rs. 25, the lowest figure respectable man can be obtained at, for responsible duties. Two extra clerks, at rupees 30 each, are required for the Water Rates Branch, where the labour daily increases; in fact when the assessments and collections are properly made, double that number will not be sufficient.

The Shroff should have rupees 30, the Painter can number in English and paint signs also; his services are cheap at rupees 15. The 3 Hackery and Cart Inspectors vary from Rs. 22 to Rs 20.

The construction of this Department is curious; the Assessor and his assistants are evidently expected to walk all over the Town in the performance of their duties, or else pay their own conveyance charges, all of which appears to me unjust and illiberal. The Assessor, his Head Inspector and Assistant, and three Sub-Inspectors, should all receive conveyance allowance. I have drawn up a scale as follows, which should be observed as a guide in all the Departments:—

Conveyance allowance for Departments, divided into four Classes.

Head of Department, 1st Class	Rs. 198	per month.	
Assistant or Deputy, 2nd	„	„	72 „
2nd Assistant	„	„	56 „
3rd, 4th and other... 4th	„	„	36 „

The Assessor then stands in 1st class, or rupees 198, the Head Inspector 2nd class, or rupees 72, the 2nd assistant being now employed as extra, but who should be brought on to the permanent establishment on rupees 80 per month, 3rd class on rupees 56, and the other two Sub-Inspectors, rupees 36 each. A clerk at rupees 25 and a painter on rupees 15 (same as Collector's painters) will put this establishment into more efficient order both as to work and zeal. The two extra painters go about numbering houses, and when not so employed act as peons; their pay should be Rupees 10 each, and the Sepoys' pay increased to Rupees 9.

Thus the Assessor's establishment will be increased by the addition of a 2nd Inspector permanently appointed (he is now only acting temporarily since January, but his services are much required) on a salary of Rupees 8½, with 3rd class conveyance allowance, rupees 56. The pay of the 1st Assistant is increased to rupees 150, the 3rd and 4th to rupees 90 each, and the clerks' pay brought up to Rupees 25, the lowest amount at which efficiency and honesty can be obtained in this particular class.

The monthly total cost of our present establishment is Rs. 3,314, being rupees 1,502 less per month than I now recommend; but then I take credit for increased efficiency in the staff, by bringing up salaries reasonably high, so as to counteract present high prices by increasing the conveyance allowance where outdoor labour is great; adding it, in the instance of the Head (Native) Clerk, where hitherto it has never drawn or received any allowance for conveyance.

I have suggested two extra Assistant Surveyors (European) who appear to be much wanted; the Chief Surveyor's salary is largely increased, but his huge conveyance allowance is reduced to rupees 108, sufficient for any man, however hard he may work.

All responsible officers, such as Head Accountants, Chief Inspectors, Head (Native) Surveyor, Head Supervisor, and 1st and 2nd Overseers, are raised in point of pay to the sums that may make *people fit to perform the duties* willing and anxious to be employed; they can generally form coming in such cases when required, but no diligent man will offer his services for inadequate remuneration.

The Slaughter-house Department requires but little remark; it is of great importance that it should be in good hands, but they are not to be found without good pay, and therefore a general increase is absolutely necessary. Mr. Watson should have Rupees 250, with 1st class conveyance allowance, rupees 108; his assistant should not have less than rupees 100 with Rupees 72, conveyance.

No honest Overseers can be got for less than Rupees 23, and if men are got for less, they make up in bribes and roguery for what we deny them. The head man should have rupees 30, and other two rupees 20 each; the Overseer at Mahim rupees 10, and the Collector of Slaughter-house fees rupees 25 at the very least.

Now we come to those wretchedly underpaid Peons, so often accused, and no doubt very justly, of bribery and corruption; what else is to be expected of men on rupees 6½ each per month? Since 1855, bajree and rice have increased in cost 12 per cent., salt 20 per cent., fire-wood 338 per cent., wheat 100 per cent., oil and ghee, such as this class use, 80 and 85 per cent.; and we expect them to live and remain honest upon the same wages they had eight years ago. Their pay *must* be increased, and that handsomely. The Sweepers are different, they have not, or at least ought not, to exercise any authority in the Markets, hence the very slight increase compared with that proposed for the Peons.

The Drivers should have the same pay as the Peons.

I complete this self-imposed task (which I hope may not prove useless), by showing the abolitions and numbers of each separate office on the proposed new scale. There is also a general abstract showing the total amounts of cost of each establishment, with pay and conveyance allowances kept distinct for comparison with present total pay and allowances.

The Water Works Establishments, Chief Engineer's Office, and Assessor of Water Rates' Office, have not been touched upon here; they will remain for future investigation.

H. CURTIS,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th April 1864.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.—17th May.)

Assault at Sea.—William Nicerson, seaman of the British ship *Hurkaru*, was placed at the

local each editor should start as a matter of course with the unphilosophical assumption that his brother editor must have taken a ludicrously unfair and inaccurate view of the matter under discussion. Relatively to the individual no doubt this is an imperfection, and a very grave one, the consciousness of which ought to make every editor feel a more than usually miserable sinner. But absolutely to the universe and if we let observation with extensive view survey mankind from China to Peru, we see that this imperfection subserves the cause of truth. Probably the best method yet discovered by human ingenuity for arriving at the real merits of a case is that A should say all that can be said for it, and B all that can be said against it, and then C strike a balance between them. This is the eminently judicial position in which two barristers place a jury, and two editors place the public. The moral obviously deducible from this and which we point out to show that we are not ungrateful to "Men of the *Times*" for the fun they occasionally afford us, is that all readers of "able articles" should take in two papers.

The *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* are just now offering up their intellects at the altar of universal truth with a self-devotion which reflects the highest credit upon both. No ancient heroes ever fought more stoutly, or with greater indifference to their own safety, over the body of a fallen chieftain, than these two moderns over the wounded reputation of Mr. Howard. If we are to believe the *Gazette*, Mr. Howard, like Lever's heroine, only wants wings to be an angel; if we are to believe the *Times*, he only wants horns, hoof and tail to be—an angel of a different kind. It is a relief to feel after reading the able articles launched by the *Times* at his guilty head that one knows the very worst—that there can be no skeleton yet unclosed in the cupboard—that if Mr. Howard had robbed an orchard at school, or if his grandmother in the last century had tried to elope with a French refugee, his fearless and searching censor would have dragged the crime to light. On the other hand Sterne's recording angel could not be more ready to blot out Mr. Howard's faults than the *Gazette*. The natural consequence is that any one who will take the trouble to extract harmony from such discordant sounds, can arrive at a tolerably correct conception of the conduct which has provoked the discussion. As the matter is one involving questions of general importance, and promises moreover an action for libel against the *Times of India*, we shall endeavour to lay it fairly before our readers. According to Mr. Howard's own statement published in our paper yesterday, he has been making private profit by the sale of books which when Director of Public Instruction he drew up for the use of Government Schools. Indeed one or two editions of the books in question were printed at Government expense, but when Mr. Howard found that their increased and extra-official circulation made their sale a profitable speculation, he had a fresh edition printed at his own expense and laid claim to the copyright. Now we must confess that this proceeding appears to us utterly indefensible, and we should be altogether at a loss to make out how any attempt could be made to justify it by a paper so ably conducted as the *Gazette*, if we did not know that the proceeding had been condemned by the *Times*. How is it possible to combine in one person two characters with interests so directly conflicting as those of a book-seller and a director of public instruction? Mr. Howard the director is bound to provide the public with the cheapest appliances for education, out of which it is the wise policy of Government to make no profit. Mr. Howard the book-seller is bound by all the laws of political economy to make what profit he can for himself out of his books. But even if we were supposing it possible that he can strike the balance between duty and self-interest, and fix on his books precisely their legitimate price—supposing even that he magnanimously resolves, in the teeth of Messrs. Ricardo and Mill, to subordinate the bookseller to the director, and charge less than the legitimate price—how can the public be sure, of this, and therefore is it possible to avoid bringing grave scandal on a high Government office? It is contrary to the whole spirit of our policy in India that any man should be allowed to serve the State and Mammon for the obvious reason that he must constantly be called on to take his choice between them, and it is not every man amongst us that can impeach Englishmen who would choose the first. This rule is specially applicable to the office held by Mr. Howard, for as director he prices, and introduces into Government Schools, the works by which as book-seller he profits. It is obvious that in unscrupulous hands monopoly of this kind might be made an instrument of the most shameless extortion. It is equally obvious that the director's enemies—and Mr. Howard has many enemies, to say the least, as most public men—would be sure to say that the monopoly has been abused. Indeed such abuse might very naturally result from ignorance. A man is about as good a judge of the merits of his writings as a woman of the merits of her children, and a Director of Public Instruction might honestly believe that he was advancing the cause of education by flooding his department with trash. Sir Charles Wood to the other enormities which makes him the Chrispinus of Anglo Indian Juvenals, may, for what we know, add a belief in Mr. Howard's humbug. And to those who keep an eye on Bombay politics we need scarcely point out that, though Mr. Howard's copy-right is the point on which the two journals nominally join issue, the real cause of dispute is to be found in the fact that the clerical editor of the *Times*, considers Mr. Howard the enemy of religious education, and as such to be attacked with a zeal, and we may add, a discretion, quite worthy of any Serjeant Bind-their-kings-in-chains, or Corporal Hew-Agag-in-pieces-before-the-lord. It is apparently too blinded by partizanship to see any difference between what Mr. Howard is and what he might have done, and because the system which he adopted, is corrupt, jumps headlong at the conclusion that he has been actually guilty of corruption. There seems to be no evidence to support the charge that Mr. Howard has used his official authority to wring money from needy school boys, and yet it is assuredly the gravest charge which could possibly be brought against a Government servant in India. Even if it can be shown that he fixed too high a price upon his books—although, as far as we can judge, this is not by any means the case, it would still be necessary, in order to establish the charge of extortion, to prove that he did so knowingly, or under circumstances which made his ignorance too "crass" to be any excuse in the eyes of the law. How the *Times* is to prove this to the satisfaction of a jury, we do not see. Nor do we see how Mr. Howard can be proved to have "filched" money which he took openly with the full knowledge and permission, however impolitic of his Government. However these are matters which, as we do not wish to prejudge the verdict, we rather leave to the Counsel employed by the *Times*.

FRUITS OF ENLIGHTENMENT IN BENGAL.

(*From the Hurkaru, May 9.*)

SIR CHARLES WOOD, we are continually being informed, has the mental and moral improvement of the Natives much at heart, and is most sanguine of the beneficial effects an English education must have upon the mild and tractable Bengalee. The establishment of several journals written in English, but edited by Natives, has been hailed in the House of Commons as a gratifying fact. We wonder whether the gratification would diminish or increase were either Sir Charles or any other Philo-Indian M. P., to come across the following. It is an extract from the Editorial columns of that enlightened print the *Bengalee*, of Saturday last:—

"Jesus Christ associated with, what is termed, 'sinners,' harlots, adulteresses, tax-collectors, and such like. He was evidently very fond of one Mary. But his whole life must have been jolly and festive, precious unlike the lives of some of his *professional* followers, who are about the very worst specimens of humanity. Look at Cachar and Assam. There you find half black speculators, hastening to be rich, and Government officials *afraid* to secure the just right of Stations. Take Gowhatty, Assam: if we be not misinformed, the station is kept in comparative sickness, and inconvenience, because a Christian (?) will not open out a road.

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"The Bishop's Charge deals with trifles, obsolete questions, instead of masters of real present importance. We protest against what we are compelled to hear, (if we attend a Church) in the shape of "*Lessons*"—lessons in vice and above all in injustice. We never heard worse "Lesson" than in Protestant Churches—vile, base, disgusting. The "Lessons" are the bane of Protestantism in the State Department. The well-meaning Bishop goes at length into trifles and vain foolish questions, and really seems to try to close his eyes and ears to the plain practical facts that his Palace is undermined, his Cathedral mere gun crack, his office remarkably questionable, his title purely imaginary."

We believe that there is a Censor of the Native Press. We wonder what we considers sufficiently strong in theology or loyalty to justify his interference.

DELHI SORE.

(*From the Delhi Gazette.*)

THE dreadful Delhi sore attracts sufficient attention in every sense of the word; and though much has been written about it, and experimented in its cure, nothing has been hit upon to check the ravages of the terrible pest. Well do we remember the yells of the newspapers, *delenda est Carthago*, immediately after the capture in the memorable month of September 1857. Every sort of project, plan, device and scheme, was in full discussion as to the future of the place. The city was to be razed to the ground, the Jumma Musjid turned into a Christian college, and the cantonments constructed on the road to the Kootub. This idea was abandoned; only half the city was knocked down, the cantonments have been erected inside the city, and the Jumma Musjid is restored to its pristine uses. Before 1857, the troops were located in a low spot, over which the pestilential air from the Nujufgurh Jheel constantly flowed and prostrated its hundreds with fever and ague annually. In exchange for that scourge the troops are now afflicted by another, the apparently incurable, sore. The condition of the Rifle Brigade, when they left, was most deplorable; no fewer than 800 were suffering. One officer, who strange to say although a "total abstinence," or cold water man, has suffered most grievously, though having to be present at musketry drill, his duties kept him principally outside the city. Troops are required at Delhi, of this there can be no doubt, not that there is the remotest chance of any *emeute*, but simply as being a great political, strategic, and commercial centre. We would propose as a solution of the difficulty that the cantonments be stationed in a convenient locality with good unbrackish water, (and there must be many such spots) outside the city; that the walls be thrown into the ditch, or the ditch filled up as has been done at Lahore, and that the barracks in the fort and palace be made over to the railway authorities for workshops and godowns. We would keep only a few infantry, and a sufficient number of artillerymen for the guns of the palace inside the city, and those men should be prohibited from entering the city at all, except on duty. There is plenty of room for recreation on the Meerut side of the river. Inconvenience is better than the risk of permanent disfigurement, and therefore it would be well if the men were relieved once in month. This we really believe to be the only solution of the difficult problem of how to deal with the Delhi sore. As it cannot be cured we would prevent its being caught,—and yet it is a curious fact that the natives do not suffer from the sore at all; no man with a disfigured face or hand is to be seen in the streets of Delhi. It is true they drink and use that water only which is sold by the water-carriers? Is it ever known for certain, that the drinking water supplied to troops, and messes, and private families absolutely does come from the sweet wells? We apprehend not, and would therefore suggest that pipes be regularly laid to the sweet water wells, which should lead to reservoirs near the barracks for culinary, and washing, and drinking purposes. Nothing can be simpler and easier than this plan. The musucks also of the bheesties, belonging to the troops should be ripped open, and examined. We will be bound that even if they bring sweet water, the insides have become so impregnated with foul matter that the water becomes tainted and brackish before use. We have not even heard that the water used by the troops has ever been subjected to chemical analysis. The sooner this is done the better. Row, and more than enough, is made about doubtful bread and meat, let the water of daily use come in for its share of test and we may yet see the eradication of the Delhi sores.

PUBLIC WORKS AND THE LABOR MARKET.

(*From the Hindoo Patriot.*)

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN's budget has raised the most interesting and important question of the influence of the Public Works' expenditure on the labor market. Sir Charles referred to Bombay more pointedly. He said that an artificial famine was prevailing in the Western Presidency. He called it justly as the partial result of the unusual demand for cotton, and the consequent neglect of the cultivation of grains. But still the economical system was deranged in Bombay. "On the one hand," observed our Finance Minister, "we are urged to supply funds without limit, for the prosecution of Public Works, and on the other we are told that the dearness of every necessary of life, which arises in great degree, from this large expenditure, must be compensated by a corresponding increase of pay to the public establishments." These remarks have arrayed the Tory press of Bombay against Sir Charles Trevelyan. They consider this bold and uncompromising enunciation of opinion as an attack upon Sir Bartle Frere, and draw all sorts of unchristian, metaphysical, and unmoral, regarding Sir Charles Trevelyan's mental calibre and moral preception. We need hardly remind our Bombay contemporaries that their hostile criticisms will not in the slightest degree disturb the equanimity of Sir Charles. The fact which he has propounded however twisted and distorted, cannot be utterly garbled. It is as patent as broad day light the *Times of India* emphatically denies that it is the Public Works' expenditure that has "produced the famine prices ruling in the Bombay Presidency in any degree whatever." Our contemporary observes, "we doubt if it has raised the price of food one anna per maund in any district of Western India."

"Were every Public Works in the Presidency," continues he, "were suddenly stopped or on the other to be doubled in magnitude our circumstances are such that the price of food will not rise or fall one per cent. for it is not the cost of production that is now regulating the price of food but the price of cotton." This we must confess to be a fair reference to our contemporary's most reckless assertion. No one will deny that the excessive demand of cotton has greatly stimulated the rise in the price of provisions. But we should like to know how long has the enhancement in the price of food taken effect? Is it only of two-years standing? Has it not been long antecedent to the American war and the scarcity of cotton in England? Have not the prices of Indian articles shown an upward tendency since the adoption of the present Railway system, and since the cry for the development of the resources of the soil has come into fashion? The demand for Indian staples became excessive during the late Russian and China wars and our grains thus found an open market which they never enjoyed before. The ryots naturally cultivated greater number of fields and employed more hands upon cultivation, but this increased cultivation led according to natural laws of economy to an increase in the price of provisions. On the one hand the labour market was sensibly effected by railway and other public works, and on the other hand the large exports of grains and seeds left but a limited supply for local consumption. Was it therefore strange that the price of food should rise? There was then no cotton demand, and yet wheat did rise? The *Times of India* is of opinion that the cessation or doubling up of the public works would not affect the labor market "in any degree whatever." But will our contemporary venture to say that the diminution of the cotton demand will restore the market to its original condition, namely what it was before the inauguration of the Railway system, and the commencement of large exports consequent on the Russian war? We fear not.

Let our contemporary look to Bengal. Here we have not the same active demand for cotton; here our fields are not so well adapted to cotton cultivation; here our ryots have not harvested gold on the outbreak of the cotton famine in England. And why is it that we experience here in much the same degree as in Bombay the increased rise in the price of food? The prices of *all* articles of food have doubled and tripled within the last ten years. We do not of course murmur at this rise. On the other hand we have good reasons to rejoice at it. We *know* that this rise in the price of agricultural produce has literally saved many a ryot, his family, and children from actual starvation and death. In villages even in the metropolitan district of Hooghly there were ryots who in days gone by could not obtain one meal a day, who could not get rice for their food who literally lived upon grass by dressing it with salt, but how prosperous are these very ryots now? They have now silver bangles for their wives and children; their houses are now made of far better stuff; they can now obtain three meals a day. This change in their circumstances is of course a matter of great congratulation for the public. It is true that the prosperity of the agricultural population has inflicted some hardship and suffering on the middle classes, whose limited or fixed income can scarcely meet the disproportionate increase in the prices of food. But there can be no doubt that the extension of public works and the increased value of agricultural produce have gone on simultaneously. Will our contemporary attribute this phenomenon in Bengal to cotton cultivation? If not, what makes him dispute that the same causes which produce one result in Bengal should produce the same result in Bombay, it being simply true that like cause produce like effects. We do not deny that the cotton demand in Bombay is an additional cause for this result, but it cannot be admitted to be the primary or sole cause. Our contemporary simply endeavours to prove a negative, and we are not surprised that his effort is unsuccessful.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's advice is both sound and just. He says, "the most essential point of all is to observe some moderation in public works; to finish what we have begun; and not to crowd the work of several years into one. Works which often spread over a reasonable period would be attended with general benefit, but if they are all put forward at once, convulse and fail after all owing to their excessive cost to attain a limit end every anticipated." These was nothing in the above which was especially directed against Sir Bartle Frere. The proposition was general, and no one would venture we think to take exception to its truth. It was replete with the wisdom of an observant thinker and practical administrator. There is it must be admitted a limit end every thing. Excesses generally avenge themselves. Take Bengal for instance. The rage for public works and the employment of capital has latterly become so great here that the legitimate sources of industry are on the point of being dried up. In the metropolitan districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, through which have passed three arterial Railway systems, giving a new impetus to industry, the wages of labor have tripled or quadrupled. Then the cultivation of tea in Assam has drawn to it all available hands from the surrounding districts while the irrigations works in Cuttuck, and the numerous public works in Town and in the Mofussil under the direct authority of Government as well as under the management of municipal bodies have already began to tell upon the agricultural pursuits of the people. Notwithstanding the present high prices of produce the laboring population find it more remunerative to serve on the Railway or sell their labor to the Public Works Department, than to cultivate the field. Their instinct has already led them to divide members of their house-holds for employment on public works and on field works, and the principle with them has of late become to grow produce sufficient for the consumption of the family and to hoard the silver acquired by those engaged in public works. Of course a vast number of people still prefer cultivation to labor on the public works, but it is time that the Government should take warning. It should take care that it "did not crowd the work of several years into one." In sounding this note of warning Sir Charles Trevelyan is entitled to the thanks of the public. But instead of according him thanks the *Times of India* we are sorry to notice metes out to him most undeserved censure from a doubtless chivalrous attachment but false regard for Sir Bartle Frere.

PERSONAL ATTRACTIONS.

(*From the Spectator.*)

On the whole, we doubt whether the public opinion of the plain does not considerably overrate the pleasure of conscious prettiness to the pretty. It is very nice to be admired, and the admiration of others is no doubt a power that may be used with effect for ulterior purposes, if you have any; but the habit of conscious prettiness absorbs a good deal of life and thought which, if it is to be spent on beauty at all, would be better spent on admiring beauty for beauty's sakes, and not because it is your own, and it is apt to break some of the natural force of character by heightening the importance of the *reflex* effects of your action at the expense of those direct or effects at which men should chiefly aim. Conscious prettiness cannot but give a liquifying tendency at least to the inner fold of character, even with clever people. And if to a woman the sensation of ugliness is an evil, because it casts a shadow of either bitterness or humiliation over her thoughts which interferes with perfect unconsciousness, to a woman pretty it is a worse evil to *herself* than any overflowing consciousness of winning grace and attractive beauty. At all events, the conversation of women is scarcely improved by too much of that "oil of complacency,"—that disposition to linger archly in the mere approaches of manner, and to play those mere verbal games with the fascinations of a gracious address, —which, in moderation, is the characteristic charm of women's conversation, but is apt to in excess with conscious beauties. There is often a want of crispness in the conversation of beauties which arises from their thought falling short of its professed mark, being intended rather like the boomerang, to be reflected back in a graceful curve upon themselves. Very plain but clever women, on the other hand, who are restlessly conscious of their plainness, but decline to adopt the attitude of humiliation, will discharge their impressions with a bang, like the bolts of a cross-bow, in a manner which is almost triumphin in its disregarding the etiquettes of social suavity: but, after all, they are better worth talking to, and will generally succeed more entirely in getting out of themselves, and changing for a time the moral atmosphere they carry about with them, than those who lose half the singleness of their aims in the study of graceful attitudes, or in watching the effect of each drop in the healing stream of their conversation. Conscious beauty and a conquering case of carriage in man or woman ooze out into a mannerism that generally awakens, and always ought to awaken, a sort of reactionary thirst for hard healthy truth, and is apt to come away from the unctuous moral eloquence of the Bishop of Oxford with a strong resolve never again to indulge in a sweet and persuasive manner, and a wish to rub off the impression by striking some one intellectually on the spot. The consciousness of a winning and persuasive grace, physical or moral, may be very pleasant,—but the unspoken is a pleasure that pails upon the possessor, as it certainly soon does on the recipient of such suavities.

WIVES *v.* HUSBANDS.

(*From the London Review.*)

WHEN wives and husbands are separated, the question, Who ought to have the custody of the infant children under seven years of age? usually provokes a very stormy dispute. Englishwomen are unanimous and strong upon the point; "C. N."—a writer whose initials cover, without concealing her personality—warmly the feminine view. She thinks women ought to be protected in respect of their children, just as under recent enactments they may be "protected" in matters "affecting property." In "Tristram Shandy," Yorick gives it as his opinion—in spite of all the casuistry of the schoolmen—that the Duchess of Suffolk must have been in some way related to her own son. "C. N." seems to think the relation between the two that of owner and chattel. The infant is the mother's property," and father has nothing at all to do with it. The rule of nature, according to her theory, is that the child—till the age of nurture is passed—ought to be left to the mother's keeping. She has no more hesitation about the law of the land than about the law of nature, and emphatically pronounces that Serjeant Talfourd's Act is passed upon this "principle." About the meaning of the Act of Parliament "C. N." is a little over-confident, a fault which could not be heavily censured in a feminine controversialist. A statute empowering the Chancellor "if he see fit" to make "an order" for delivery of infants under seven years to the mother's custody, "subject to such regulations as he shall deem convenient and just," can hardly be quoted as establishing the broad principle of "maternal custody" at any-thing. It establishes the reverse, for a right which only can come into existence in virtue of a discretionary order of Chancery cannot be said to be "the law." As to the law of nature it admits of much discussion. The law of nature may, without presumption, be taken to be that wives shall live in amity with their husbands. The close tie which exists between mother and child is of incalculable benefit to the child wherever the child is unhappily deprived of a paternal protector; an event which nature may fairly be said to contemplate and provide gainst. But it is difficult to see why this natural bond is to override questions of fitness in the last resort in the case where the only question is, which of its two natural protectors the child shall follow. Nature teaches the mother to cling to her offspring at times when the offspring may be in want of a mother's care. But if wife and husband quarrel for the custody of the children, how does "C. N." know that nature decides spontaneously in favour of the wife?

"C. N." replies with energy that a mother's love is a sacred thing. If put into unpoetical language this probably means that a woman's passion for her children is very strong and very unselfish. There is in all human likelihood no passion so constant and so pure, and thus far "C. N." is indisputably right. But this fact seems reasonable in the interests of the child itself that its guardianship should pass into the hands of the one person who cares for it the most. Nobody, during the period when tenderness is essential to its existence, will be so tender, so devoted, and so patient as the mother. The father cannot himself supply her place, and still he can do, in the way of support, is so poor a substitute as he can find. The argument is plausible enough. But if we examine it, it really proves no more than this, that a mother is fitted to be the ordinary protector of her offspring—a position which nobody denies. Providence, to provide for the perpetuity of man, as of other animals, has ordained that even of all the world deserts the young and the helpless, they shall have in a mother one being who never can desert them without deserting her own instincts also. "C. N.," however, is now dealing not with ordinary, but with extraordinary cases, where special circumstances have brought about not the desertion of the child, but disagreement among the parents. The difficulty is therefore of altogether a new and abnormal kind, and reduces itself to the following problem. Under the circumstances that usually are tobe found in English social life when married people quarrel, is it more for the interest of society, and of the children, that they should be at the disposal of the father or at the disposal of the mother? That is the sole question, and that is the one question, which "C. N.," in the midst of her glowing descriptions of a mother's sufferings and mother's love, does not approach.

MR. HORSMAN'S DREAM.

(*From the Spectator.*)

MR. HORSMAN has crystallized a popular idea into a string of plausible resolutions. He intends to move on "the first open day" that the House of Commons has heard with regret of the assembling of a Conference to re-settle already settled arrangements, and that "in the opinion of the House Her Majesty ought not to be advised to give her assent to any new engagements effecting the integrity or independence of Denmark until those engagements have been made known to Parliament." We all know how brilliantly Mr. Horsman will treat the topic thus suggested, what strings of epigrams he will produce upon the failure of Earl Russell's diplomacy, how ably he will point out that the weakness of Great Britain, abroad is produced by the readiness of the Government to enter into engagements which Parliament afterwards is unwilling to enforce. Doubtless, too, there is a *prima facie* reason for his suggestion. If the Foreign Secretary could be secure beforehand of the support of Parliament, he could address foreign States as Napoleon now does, with a conviction on both sides that his words would, if necessary, be followed up by raid and terrible action. It is the reluctance of Parliament to enforce by violence the Treaty of 1852 which has produced the present complication, and Parliament, if consulted beforehand, might be expected to act on its own votes. The notion, too, that Parliament ought to control our diplomacy is very widely diffused. What is the use, it is said, of the power to take off a million of taxation when a Minister can plunge us into a war which will cost forty, or what is the value of a theory of self-government which on the most important of all contingencies is openly laid aside? If you consult Parliament before you make a change in English law, why not consult it before you make a change in English foreign policy?

There is force in all those arguments, but nevertheless a more dangerous motion was never put on paper. We say nothing, though Ministers will say much of its unconstitutional character, for the House of Commons is in fact, if not in theory, the final authority within the Empire, and controlling all foreign relations directly it ultimately will control them prerogative notwithstanding, for it has only to refuse to pay and all constitutional compromises come at once to an end. What we desire to point out is that direct Parliamentary control over our foreign relations, apart altogether from the constitutional difficulty, would and could be productive of nothing but mischief. Indirect control it possesses already to the very fullest extent. The Ministry are responsible for their treaties, and, if they sign bad treaties they can be dismissed, and knowing this Ministers are anxious to nervousness to keep their diplomacy in accord with the well understood sense of the House. More than this it is impossible to secure, for the effort would lend us in an incessant struggle in which the use of diplomacy would disappear. Even if a committee of six hundred could by any possibility manage negotiations at all, they must conduct them in comparative ignorance. For instance, in this very Danish affair, the main facts are the disposition and policy of two or three individuals over whom Parliament has no sort of authority. Is Lord Palmerston to get up and deliver a lecture on the character of the Emperor Napoleon, or describe all the infinitesimal clues which Lord Cowley may have caught as to the policy which the French Emperor hopes to carry out? Or is he to publish Count Apponyi's confidential remarks as to the precise limit up to which Vienna intends to follow Berlin? And if the House has not this information what will the result of its decision be? Even if Europe were governed, as it is not, by nations, the intervention of diplomacy would still be necessary as the intervention of lawyers, to introduce passionless third parties between the passionate or excited clients. Imagine a negotiation going on with the North and Mr. Roebuck making speeches upon it at every step in the proceedings! Long before the debate was over the concessions of Great Britain would have become unpopular, and the concessions of North would seem to Parliament dishonourable, and war would recommence with additional irritation. The House, moreover, in addition to its defect of numbers really does not understand foreign politics except in a very general way. The Ministry are possibly only average men; but still the mere fact that they are Ministers brings them information no private member can ever acquire, and without which diplomacy is but a fight with gloves carried on in the dark. To appeal from the Cabinet to the House is on such questions merely to appeal from the instructed to the ignorant, the experienced, the cautious, and the opinionated.

But, argue the advocates of the "Liberal" theory, the foreign policy of the country would gain both in strength and in consistency, for Parliament and the ministry would be always in accord. So they are now. The Cabinet can catch the sense of the House just as easily as if they demanded a formal vote, and no Minister now-a-days would venture on a foreign policy which Parliament is likely to disapprove. He either keeps in strict accord with it, as Earl Russell has done in American affairs, or appeals to the people on it as Lord Palmerston did in the matter of the Chinese war. The only effects of asking directly for a vote would be that instead of hearing the real opinions of members recorded in debate, we should hear the opinions of members modified to catch their constituencies and that foreign powers would have a direct temptation to intrigue within the Parliament itself. We have too much of this already. Louis Napoleon is believed to have even now representatives within the walls, and if the House possessed the initiative we should have the scenes of 1687 over again, the Ambassador of France leading the Opposition while the Ambassador of Austria was understood to guide the party which supported Her Majesty's Government. The vote of individual members would become of almost priceless importance, and internal peace would be resisted or supported because they bore on the party alliances of foreign Courts. That is the case at this moment whenever the interests of Rome are in question, and a great Continental State could reward or injure as no Pope has ever been able to do. The theory of responsibility, the safeguard of our entire system, would go at once to pieces, for the Foreign Secretary would cease to be responsible. He would simply, if challenged have to plead vote, and would be, in fact, instead of a Minister a mere mouthpiece for the House of Commons and the constituencies. That not accepting such a position, and we should either have a Minister who tried to carry out his own views in spite of votes, or a mere clerk whose knowledge was useless because his only function was to obey orders.

But, we may be told, all that is asked is that Parliament should have the right to approve engagements before they are finally concluded. The American Senate has that power, and why not the English? Not details necessarily into, for Parliament might be asked only for a general approval. Parliament is asked now, and in a much more effectual way. The American Senate, which is a very limited body, not responsible to popular constituencies, and sits on such occasions, like a British Cabinet, with closed doors, can reject a treaty, but it cannot upset the line of policy which that treaty formulates. The President can put his country into relations, say with France, which lead inevitably to war without the interference of the Senate, can even, as was done on one occasion, announce that war has commenced, and it is for the Senate to bring back to truth the nation it abandons. The Premier can do nothing of the sort. Parliament, instead of selecting particular measures of the wisdom of which it knows exceedingly little, selects a particular man of whom it knows a very great deal. If it distrusts Lord Palmerston's general tone, or dislikes the course Earl Russell is taking—and it has plenty of means of ascertaining both tone and policy—it can censure either of them out at any stage in the process. That course is the one universally adopted in England. A great firm does not demand that its managing partners shall ask consent of every transaction, shall explain why they rejected Smith's account, or chartered Jones's ship or bought goods at Mowey instead of Cashmere, but looks to the net result—the general value of the managers' brains, as shown in the ultimate dividend. Imagine the "Bank parlour" under an obligation to consult the Bank proprietary in public meeting before it accepted a new account. Yet that would not be a greater folly than the practice of reducing Lord Palmerston's opinion to a level with that of Mr. Darby Griffiths, by subjecting negotiations to the chance of a head by head vote. The theory may be and is different, but the practice in England is that the people shall be represented by the constituencies, the constituencies by the Lower House, the House by the Cabinet, and the Cabinet by the two or three men who, if they do not dictate, at least initiate its foreign policy. Mr. Horsman's plan would upset that arrangement which with great drawbacks still works, for another which probably would not work at all, and certainly would work so that those who know least of the difficulties of foreign politics would dictate our course among them. The sailors usually obedient would rise the helm just as the breakers appeared in sight.

Let us see for one instant how Mr. Horsman's proposal would work in the instance to which he has applied it. At present Earl Russell and Lord Clarendon, moved by information received from a hundred different sources, and with a constant side-glance at English opinion, will at the Conference consent to the best arrangement they can obtain. The best judgment Parliament can select has done what it deems the best for British interests. Mr. Horsman proposes that their authority shall be rendered null to threaten, or coax, or advise by an order to apply for a previous vote. Nobody knows exactly which way the vote will go, and consequently the Continental diplomatists will have it all their own way at the Council Board. The arrangement thus made must either be sanctioned by Parliament, in which case nothing is attained which is not attained also under the present system, or be reversed, in which event either England will be left out altogether, or the whole business must recommence with the English representatives bound to one fixed course of action, and therefore in reality powerless. Mr. Horsman might as well propose that no man should be bound by any act of his authorized agent. It would be very little more impracticable than his proposal to turn the House of Commons into a standing Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A NIGHT IN A SNOW-DRIFT.

(*From Harper's Magazine.*)

ONE day, in the depth of as severe a winter as I ever experienced, I had to take a long journey, the greater part by rail—then only a single line. At the wretched shed dignified with the name of "station" a somewhat curious party attracted my attention. They were four. An old and apparently totally paralyzed gentleman, so swathed in shawls, comforters, fur cap, and buffalo robe, that only a small strip of his face was visible, and that was of a deathlike hue. A young lady, thickly veiled, apparently was the daughter of the invalid, for she seemed to avoid looking at or approaching him, as he half sat, half lay, proped up by boxes and bags, in a corner of the *one* bench. Two sallow, evil-looking men completed the number. They were dressed in a much inferior manner to the others, but evidently had charge of both invalid and lady. I got into the same car with this strange party. Whether I should have done so could I have foreseen the tragic termination of our journey, I cannot tell. The snow was lying very deep on the ground, and occasionally, where a drift had formed across the line, we had much ado to force our way through it. I was the only occupant of the car besides the party I have described, and amused myself by speculating on the connecting links between such a strange quartette. The lady was a lady evidently. Though I had not caught a glimpse of her face—as she had not raised the heavy veil she wore—yet every fold of her dress, every movement of her figure, showed refinement. We had been plodding on at a miserable rate for many hours; the snow becoming thicker and thicker. To look out of the windows was useless; for the ground was snow, and the air seemed to be snow, so thickly was it falling. What could I do but watch my companions? I had forgotten to say that in the early part of the journey I had made some casual remark to the two men about the entirely hopeless state of their charge; but I received such a short answer, accompanied by such an evil look, that I resolved to hold my tongue for the remainder of the journey. The young lady, when I spoke to the men, gave a quick sort of half-turn toward me, as if *she* would have spoken; but was instantly checked by one of the men desiring her, in a rough and peremptory manner, to change her seat. Still dragging along—and more snow, more snow! The men, having refreshed themselves several times from bottles secured in their side and a spoon and prepared to feed the paralyzed gentlman. I could not see what they gave him, or whether he ate; for the men carefully placed themselves and the young lady between the sick man and me. I should here say that the young lady had absolutely refused to take any food whatever, though the several times pressed by the men. Then I saw her veil thrown back, and the young lady, by their direction also standing, with her side-face toward me. With a quick and silent movement she raises her veil, and looks for an instant with a questioning, agonized glance in my face. She must have seen honest pity there; for, slightly leaning forward me, pallid as death, she uttered a word with her lips—but without sounding it—pointing to the men; then lowered her veil again. Although the whole had taken place in a second or two, the men had observed some movement, and turned fiercely to her, looking like devils at both of us. I, however, was already sitting with folded arms, and eyes shut, as if asleep; not so the lady, though, but that I caught a momentary view of that strip of face I had seen at the station. That second look satisfied me of what I had doubted—the word dumbly spoken by the young lady. The word was "*Murder!*" I sat still and thought:

"Here I am with a couple of murderers—probably accomplices—and their victim apparently the father of that lovely girl. Yes—and the explanation of her shunning him at the station, and in lifting him into the cars. I have my revolver—not loaded: if it were I couldn't shoot these men down without more proof against them than a *word*—only *seen*, not heard. It is of no use giving them in charge at the end of our journey; for, of course, they will say that, half-dead when he started, he died of the cold in the cars. Cold? Yes, bitterly, piercingly cold; and our stove does not seem to give the heat it should; and—there is no more fuel!" Although I could not see through the young lady's veil the doubtless could see me through it. I loosened my revolver, and, fumbling in the folds of my cloak-shall explain the barrel of my revolver. The answer was a scarcely perceptible shake of the head. For the twentieth time we are pushing and battering at a drift; this time it must be a deep one, for we are come to a dead stop. "I guess I must get some wood from that darned conductor, or we shall be frozen," said one of the men, the shorter and least evil-looking of the two. "Do," said I, "for it is awfully cold, even for us who are strong; what must it be for your invalid charge!" "Oh! he won't hurt," replied the man. "You shut up, and fetch the wood!" said the other. He returned soon, and said the engineer would not let him have a stick; declaring it was not his business to supply the cars—and that he had barely enough to keep his own fire up. On going out to see the state of affairs for myself, I found the drift, in which we were fast, was of most formidable size; and saw at once that without digging, the engine could not possibly force its way through. I told the engineer, which I knew, and asked if he would spare me a log or two; but even while asking I saw how useless the request was—*he had no more wood.* Nine o'clock at night—still snowing—no fire, and no fuel! Fast buried in a snow-drift, on a single line of rails—miles away from any house! I must spend the night with a dead man and his two murderers! But the poor girl! How can she bear the cold? All the men set to work vigorously to clear the line, while there was yet fire enough and steam enough to carry us through. We were not many miles from our destination. Dig! work! we can dig without a spade! Small progress was made; it soon became apparent to all that we were fast until two o'clock, when the night-mail followed us. Five mortal hours in that piercing cold! The conductor, half frozen as he was, walked a quarter of a mile down the line, and extemporized a danger-signal as best he could; I and the two passengers getting into the cars, and wrapping ourselves up, grimly to bear the five hours of misery. As I enter I see only the shorter of the two men; on asking him for his friend he says:—"Oh! he's crouching down by the fire-box of the engine to get warm." I mentally added:—"And will go no sleepy, though, but that I caught a momentary view of that strip of face I had seen at the station. That second look satisfied me of what I had doubted—the word dumbly spoken by the young lady. The word was "*Murder!*" I sat still and thought:

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1425 Robert Seddon, Beets.
784 Shannon.
1416 Tirrell, Morgan.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

960 Falkland, Pender.
533 Neptune, Veal.

FROM THE CLYDE Dec. 28

611 Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co.
963 Arran, Cummings—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 9
531 City of London, Ferguson—Finlay, Clark & Co. Feb. 18
984 City of Amoy, McNeil—Finlay Clark & Co. Mar. 9
561 City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co. Mar. 9
935 City of Poochow, Connell—Finlay Clark & Co.
Ontrasa (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co. Feb. 18
W. Kidston—Finlay Clark & Co.

FROM SHIELDS. Feb. 9

Tasmania

FROM AKYAB.

895 Empress of India.
695 Hastrees.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

909 Dolbadran Castle—Oriental Shipping Company.
1175 Lydia, Williams.
150 Tyrsbjee.
450 Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. Nov. 17
647 Zemindar, Jones.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM BOSTON.

Sydenham. Jan. 7
85 Jessie Anne—Farnham & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

474 Camila, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
202 Cana Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.
725 Lady Valiant, Toltie.
345 Japan, Page.
689 Festonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
379 Southern Cross.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Aunzon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1557 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. (Mauritius leaky) Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.

FROM CHINA.

410 Canada.
932 St. Bernard, Mason, Rattonjee Eduljee, Esq. Mar. 12

FROM SINGAPORE.

375 Favorite, Rentt.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Arbosthan. March 5
509 Aristides. April
1118 Astronomer. March 16
Aliet Rahaman.
Abdia Brown.
469 Carobel.
Glory of Palaces. April 23
583 Comete—Montanlord and Tallada.
906 Corings.
1056 Day Dream. March 24
819 Fathe Shah Allum. March 22
634 Fort William.
1323 French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co. March 10
Fuhalol Aziz. April 15
477 Good Success.
1344 H. C. Kidston.
Indian.
637 J. W. Brockman.
400 Jadelmann. March 13
453 Johanna—A. H. Huschs & Co. April 19
509 Jehangheer.
1221 King Arthur. Feb. 25
860 Lady Canning.
1152 Malicete.
Merle Blance.
MorningStar.
Nada, (s) Stearns—Hobart & Co.
994 Portland.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
692 Raby Castle.
693 Schah Jehan.
976 Sir Hugh Rose.
1031 Speedy.
363 Thracer. March 19
574 Tinto. March 9
1059 Ticonderoga. April 1
Turkey
245 Western Empire.

FROM MAULMAIN.

1129 Baden, (s) Stilson.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1100 Schah Zhadu—Iron Ship Company.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits.....	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight.....	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	255 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	80 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	235 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	129	.....	180 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	105 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	.....	.....	32 per ct.
East India Bank ...	.....	.....	2½ pr. ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 14,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
4 A Shares.... ...	6,000	430	
1 B Share.... ...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares.... ...	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	2,000	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
Great P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manekjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 425 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 425 pm.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Stopping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....	5000 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.....	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	5½ per ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
" Loan 1853-56 ...	...	94½
" Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
" Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	...	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...		113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	"	19
Spanish Dollars.....	"	210
Caroline.....	"	220
Mexican Dollars.....	"	230
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	222
Bar Silver	"	195-8
Gold Leaf.....	"	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (7th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.).....	Rs.	575 to 595
New Dholleras (ready.).....	"	600 to 605
New Bhownuggur, (ready.).....	"	600 to 605
New Comravittee	"	525 to 530
New Dharwar Sanguinel	"	530 to 535
New Bursee and Nuggur	"	530 to 535
New Veyraval	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish	"	510 to 530
New Poratchee	"	535 to 535
New Acrote	"	540 to 545
New Mangalore	"	525 to 530
New Hinghungaut	"	630 to 635
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 4 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	31 to 33.
	"	33 to 34.
Niger	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
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Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PIZEMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.
The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.
Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bankof Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.
DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the purchase or sale of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
The Bank receives Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £500) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
6 months' do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
The Head will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
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Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
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Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
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EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £500) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
6 months' do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
The Head will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bankof Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,293,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Sight..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do..... ,, 2-61 ,,
Sight..... ,, 2-55 ,,
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.
The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, On Demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Boards of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. ARTHUR J. L. WILES, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUSSUBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHUKRUMMERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Esq.
JEE BROWNJOOJEE, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY KESSERBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the interest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand..... 2s. 1d. ,,
Do. Scotland ,, } 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. ,,
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ...4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ...5 ,,
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.
ALSO
THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.
No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.
Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.
Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN
Poona, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.
All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Pauncheguny.
Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.
Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.
Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.
Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.
N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and trust by the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.

93	dozen	1	lb. Tins	Fresh Oysters.
33	,,	1	,, ,,	Spiced. ,,